Business Motices.

HAPPY NEW YEAR, 1861 .- Ludies, we wish you all a happy New Year, and return you our sincere thanks for the kind and Heeral patronage extended toward us for the part year, hoping, by strict attention to business and selling good ar-lines at moderate prices to morit a continuance of your favors.

OVERCOATS FOR THE HOLIDAYS,

At Paule Prices, from \$5 to \$20.
At GRO. A. HUNTER & Co.'s

Mammoth Ciothing Warehouse, Nos 280 and 292 Bowery. THE LADD & WEBSTER SEWING-MACHINE MAY

now be had for Fifty Dollars. Lapp., WERSTER & Co., No. 500 Broadway.

GROVER & BAKER'S
CRIEBRATED NOISELESS SEWING-MACHINES
840 and upward. No. 496 Broadway, N. 9 TRUSSES.—MARSH & Co.'s Radical-cure TRUS TRUSSES, MARSH (Confidence of the Church St. Confidence of the Church St. Elestic Stockings for Variance Veins, Shoulder Braces and Superiers, and imported Suspensory Bandages. A lady attendant

STEELE'S PATENT FEATHER BRUSHES. Three hundred varieties for Store and House Use, Exter Carrison and Furniture Dustries, Counies Dustries, Picture and Milkon Dustries, Plano Dustries, ac.

Strings & Co., No. 3 Park row, opp. Astor House.

BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS is the best and cheapes

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.-Reliable, Harmles nne instantaneous: Eleck or Brown. Factory, No. 81 Barclay at Sold and applied at Barchaton's Wig Factory, No. 18 Bond st. TOWER CLOCKS, REGULATORS, AND OFFICE SPREST & Co., No. 437 Broadway.

New-Dork Daily Tribune.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 3, 1861.

The Tribune Almanac for 1861. This popular annual will be ready in a few days. In order to publish the Election Returns as full as possi-

The mails for Europe by the Jura will close to-day at 104 o'clock.

ble, delay has been unavoidable.

The Pony Express, with California dates of the 19th uit., arrived at Fort Kearney on Tuesday morning. Nothing of interest had transpired in California since the last express.

Mr. Breckinride has written a letter to Gov. Magoffin, in which he takes the ground that one State cannot withdraw without the consent of the others. But he wants new guaranties.

Gov. Black has vetoed a bill passed by the Nebraska Legislature to prohibit Slavery in that Territory. The House, however, repassed the bill; and the Council will also repass it.

The House Committee yesterday rejected Mr. Millson's proposition to extend the Missouri line, and protect Slavery south of it. Mr. Nelson' resolutions were then taken up, and amended so as to declare it inexpedient to abolish Slavery in the dockyards, arsenals, and other premises of the United States, instead of being mandatory not to do so. A similar amendment respecting the District of Columbia was left pending.

* The Hon, Jeff. Davis offered in the Senate yesterday some resolutions intended to make revolu tion easy, if not pleasant. They were to the purport that, on the application of any State, the President shall withdraw from such State all land and naval forces of the Federal Government; and that any State may maintain armies and navies of its own as it chooses. When these resolutions pass the two Houses of Congress, we will . let our readers know.

Mr. Claffin, in accepting the office of President of the Massachusetts Senate, yesterday, made a brief address, in which he alluded to the disunion attempts at the South. He said that Massachusetts had been charged with unfaithfulness to the Constitution in some of her enactments; but, while she always was and is still ready to submit to judicial decision, she has ever jealously guarded the liberty of her citizens, and, he trusted, ever would. She could not now falter without disgrace and dishonor. Speaker Phelps, in his address to the House, uttered substantially the same sentiments.

A very lucid and forcible speech was that delivered in the Senate by Mr. Baker, the new Senstor from Oregon. He showed beyond controversy, that there is no such thing as a constitutional right of secession. He urged that had there been on the part of the framers of the Constitution a purpose to reserve to the States a right of such exceeding importance, it would not have been left to hide itself in indirect phrases, whence it can only be extracted by some preposterous logical deduction, but would have been clearly and unmistakably set forth. This speech possesses additional importance as coming from the representative of one of the Pacific States. It proves that on that side of the continent Disunion has no lodgment.

Further reported proceedings of the South Caro lina Convention show that they have passed an ordinance to define and punish treason, declaring that the judicial power of the United States has reverted to South Carolina, vesting the power delegated to Congress in a General Assembly and that the power of the General Assembly is not to extend, without the direction of the Convention, to duties on imports, the post-office, declaration of war, treatics and confederacy with other States, citizenship and treason. Commissioners have been appointed to various Southern States. They have also recommended that proper measures be adopted for the formation a Southern Confederacy, by the appointment of Commissioners to the Slaveholding States, asking them to call Conventions. They say "the in-" strument called the Constitution of the United "States is suggested as a suitable and proper "basis to be offered for a Provisional Government." Various other ordinances were adopted. making provisions for a separate Government.

In the House of Representatives at Washington, yesterday, the resolution of Mr. Davis of Indiana, instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to report what legislation, if any, has become necessary on the part of Congress, in consequence of the secession position assumed by South Carolina, was taken up. But Mr. Holman of Indiana having proposed a substitute declaring against secession, and looking to the employment of the Army and Navy for the protection of the public property and collection of the revenue, Mr. Davis withdrew his resolution. Some discussion ensued as to the right of Mr. D. to make the withdrawal, when the Speaker decided he had such right. Mr. Sherman then claimed the privilege of offering the proposition as an original resolution. This also gave rise to debate, when the Speaker decided against Mr. Sherman, who appealed from the decision, saying

that it was due the country that a vote should endeavor to promote the ends above indicated, be had on the proposition. Motions ensued to table the appeal and adjourn, but they were disagreed to, when finally it was decided to take the question on the appeal to-day at 1 o'clock.

We publish on another page a letter from our Special Correspondent in Georgia, giving such particulars as he has been able to gather concerning the recently reported negro insurrection in the southern part of the State. We understand this to be the same insurrection which formed the subject of a telegraphic dispatch from Macon, which we published on Thursday last. Our correspondent is naturally obliged to use extreme precautions to avoid his own detection and the consequences thereof, at the hands of a Georgia mob, and this is carried so far as to compel the withholding of facts which would be communicated were he perfectly sure that the sanctity of a letter would in all cases be respected. In a private note, which has reached us through a different channel, our correspondent intimates that he knew more on the topic of this letter than he dared to write. His letter will, nevertheless, appear to our readers as of great interest and importance.

GOV. MOBGAN'S MESSAGE.

Although we could wish the Governor's Annual Message had been shorter, there is very little if any of it that we should be willing to strike out. With regard to Economy and Retrenchment, General and Special Legislation, our Public Works, the State Charities, but especially with reference to National Policy, Slavery, Compromise, and Secession, his views will meet the hearty approval of nearly all the people of our State. So firm, yet so considerate and so kind is the Governor's treatment of what are most improperly termed sectional questions, that we doubt whether any more dissent will be indicated than what party necessities shall seem to require. We do not think our State Prisons are paying so well as they ought, and we must demur to the Governor's suggestion of a fourth. The Clin ton Prison promised well in its incipiency, but has proved a costly mistake; and we think another would follow in the footsteps of its immediate predecessor. We would far sooner sell the Clinton than build another. The true course would seem to be to diminish by law the number of convicts sent to our State Prisons, substituting confinement in local Penitentiaries, and reducing the term of imprisonment of the best behaving convicts. If the Governor were directed by the Legislature to discharge the two hundred convicts who have best deserved that favor, we believe the interest of public justice would not suffer but rather be promoted.

We approve the proposal of an increase from one to two cents per bushel of the State charge on Salt, made on its grounds and from water supplied by it. This is not a tax or duty levied on Salt, but a just and proper charge for materials and facilities which could not otherwise be procured so cheaply, and we do not see why this State should supply them to the people of others at less than their fair cost.

With regard to Capital Punishment and the act of last session modifying it, we do not feel quite satisfied with the Governor's suggestions. It is not possible that the people of our State may not legally substitute a less sanguinary penalty for that of Death if they choose to do so; and if the thing may be legally done, there must be lawyers in the Legislature competent to draw the proper bill. Whatever modifications of the act of last session may be required to obviate the cavils of Judges, we would have made; but we cannot realize that "a new code" is necessary. We apprehend that this suggestion looks toward a repeal rather than an amendment of the humane act of last session, or that, whether intended or not, this will be attempted, under cover of the Governor's recommendation.

On the whole, however, the Message is dicious, and its suggestions so salutary that we refrain from further criticism. If the new Legislature will accept it generally as the chart by which its course shall be guided, all will be well.

LEGISLATION_TAXATION.

We beg leave most respectfully to suggest to the gentlemen assembled at Albany to make and mend laws this Winter, the following synopsis of a platform or policy which we are sure will be approved by the great body of their constituents,

1. No more officers, employés, and hangers-on of all kinds to be appointed or retained about either House than are absolutely needed-certainly no more than are authorized and prescribed by existing laws.

2. Every one of these tax-consumers to be required to do his whole duty for the salary or compensation fixed by law, with no extras allowed under any pretext whatever.

3. Whenever questions of purely local concern are brought before the Legislature, let them be referred to a direct vote of the people interested, and let their vote be ratified and made effective either by the present or the next Legislature.

4. Finish our present Public Works at the earliest moment, but commence no extensions and no new enterprises until after the Erie Enlargement shall have made itself felt in a erious reduction of the State Tax.

5. Pass no special acts of incorporation other private bills, of which the object is not clearly just and manifestly unattainable under the provisions of the General Manufacturing and other general laws.

6. Drive away the locust borde that have infested the Capitol from the first of January to the middle of April for some years past. If nothing else will do this, get up an investigation of the doings of last Winter.

7. Raise no salaries and create no new but reduce the number and emoluments of taxenters wherever this shall seem possible.

8. Have no Grinding Committees. They cannot be needed if the policy herein outlined shall prevail. 9. Perfect and pass the Appropriation

Supply bills in February, do up the business of the ression without hurry, and be ready to adjourn without day on the 10th of April at

Such a course, we feel very sure, will render this the most popular Legislature that has convened in Albany for the last twenty years.

-There are some Members who seem to labor under the delusion that THE TRIBUNE is their enemy, habitually bent on assailing and persecut ing them, when the fact is quite otherwise. We would like of all things to commend and praise them if they would only let us. If they would but act in the spirit, and earnestly

they should never have reason to complain of the strictures nor regret the existence of this journal.

But, should they do so, they must be resigned to the dispensation of enjoying less popularity than they now do with the crew who gather about the Capitol each Winter. Some of these gentlemen seem to exult over the suggestion that ve are not favorites with this swarm of locusts. We assure them that we are quite reconciled to our unpopularity with these beauties, that we trust we have already deserved it, and, God helping us, we mean to deepen and diffuse that unpopul larity this Winter and every Winter hereafter. We should bitterly feel that we had been unfaithful to our duty if we had not already earned their implacable hatred.

For, gentlemen of the majority in high places, that divine monition, " Ye cannot serve God and "Mammon," was never more applicable than to your attitude toward these harpies and your constituents respectively. It happens to be the fact that, while most of the great capitalists, great merchants. &c., of our State are Fusionists, at least three-fourths of the men who live by tilling their own farms are Republicans. Our present rate of taxation is very high, while produce, in the average, sells low, and the burden of taxation presses heavily on the great body of our political brethren. And we do not see how it can be materially reduced for a year or two at best. Now if the People can feel that this heavy load is really unavoidable-that the money is frugally devoted to increasing the productive value of their public property and paying off their debt, so as to give assurance of brighter days ahead, they will bear as they have already nobly borne.

-But let them feel that much of it is squandered to enrich favorites and gratify place-hunters-that it is dissipated on needless offices, exorbitant salaries and greedy jobbers-and they will not endure it, but will fly to political change in order to displace one swarm of leeches, even though they know that these will only give way to another. If, for example, this Legislature shall cost \$40,000 more than it really need, idly will you cek to dispel the suspicion that other branches of the public service not so open to scrutiny are tainted by like prodigality. Men and brethren! hear us for our cause, and let whatever of truth we have submitted be present with you to the end of your session!

ST. PETER OF THE SMALL SWORDS We are quite disappointed in Mr. Pierre Soulé. Whoever else, thought we may balk from bloodshed, and pacifically confine himself to pen and paper, the Hon. Pierce Soulé will be ound in the crisis of the contest, his bright blade twinkling in all directions, up to his knees in red rivers of the blood of those who may oppose him. In these martial times, we grieve to say that the Honorable Peter, so far from inclining to gore and revolution and great wars, has betaken himself to the emission of cards, in which arms yield to the toga, and in which the writer exhibits himself rather as a special plender than as a general. In his prounciamiento now before us, we must say that nothing is at all pronounced, and we are left at very much of a loss to decide whether Mr. Soulé s for armaments or arguments, for coaxing or coercion, for this, that, or the other thing. The only explicit avowal in his address is this: " am no submissionist;" but then the value and dignity of this declaration are much mitigated by our total ignorance of what the writer will, and of what he will not submit to. It is all very well for Mr. Soulé to exclaim: " I hold that resistance to ACTUAL WRONG is a paramount duty with States, as well as individuals, There is nothing distressingly novel about this slightly platitudinous assertion; but for the satisfaction of those who do not feel like fighting phantoms, it would have been better for Mr. Soulé Southern people have been shamefully injured-but who has injured them! In what part have they been hurt? Clearly stated, what is the tort of which they complain? These are questions to which Mr. Soulé vouchsafes no answer whatever; and all his compatriots are just as reticent

There is no lack of bills filed in the chaucery of politics; there is no cessation of querulous complaint: but while injured States aguely maunder in their tears and grievously generalize their agonies, we can honestly declare and all fair and intelligent men will sustain us in the declaration, that not South Carolina herself, poised as she is upon the brink of treason, has et plainly stated her wrong, or asked explicitly for redress. We have read reams of resolutions. and the reports of hundreds of speeches, some of them silly and some of them savage; but we have yet to discover the injury of which the South has been the victim. We have had a plenty of denunciation, but when will the aggrieved States file their bill of particulars? In the utter absence of well-grounded and solid causes of complaint, is it strange that the Grand Committee at Washington has done nothing? There was no occasion for it to do anything. There was nothing that it could do. It was based upon the amiable fiction that the South had real causes of quarrel; but when the Committee came to seek them, they were to be found only in the records of fire-cating Conventions, and in the columns of

fuddled newspapers. In fact, the position of the South, so far as it can be said to have any position, is that while the North may, in Congress, oppose Nebraska bills and the extension of Slavery, it shall not exercise the same privilege of sustaining its opinion and policy by the election of a President. These generous, slaveholding souls will debate with us for years, if we will but allow them to have the best of the argument; but when we begin to be practical and to demonstrate by acts that we are in earnest, they declare that there is an end of the controversy, and that an appeal to arms, gutta-percha canes and the god of battles is all that is left them. This is neither exaggeration nor gasconade. It is a plain statement of the plain truth, which no man can gainsay. We record the fact here as history will record it in the future. Such simple record, which it would be falsehood to our position to omit, passionate and prejudiced and puerile men may declare to be exciting and incendiary; but the

truth remains. It would lessen our labor if we had a tan gible position to carry or a genuine argument to refute. But the South cannot afford to come to the close quarters of an investigation judicial in its method and equanimity. It seeks safety in generalization. It would stun us by babble. It takes all things that would be necessary to justify revolt for granted; and is dramming up recruits, organizing armies, planning campaigns and plotting crimes to redress unspecified wrongs, and to gain it knows not what.

Simply stated, the main trouble is that the Slave States are uneasy. Well-considering all their perplexities and dangers and difficulties-we are not surprised to find them herce or fainting at phantoms. They are in a sad case-that is certain. They have not found Slavery at any time and under the kindest auspices profitable to their bodies or their souls; but new terrors of massacre and of fire now menace them. The sham of Slavery is beginning to be visible even to their half-purged eyes. With all other blessings which it has brought, it has not made them clear-sighted; it has nursed them into no manliness; but filling them by day and by night with vague terrors and indefinite apprehensions, it has deprived them of the power of acting with even vigorous vice. Before the world they have not merely a bad case, but no case at all. Hence the best of their advocates are simply soluble-the common-scolds of caucus and of Congress. They are like fish-wives, who, when their tongues can no longer serve them, have an ultima ratio in their ten finger-nails.

If any reader thinks that we do not do justice to the Southern mind, let him read Mons, Pierre Soule's "Card." We allude to it here because it is one of the best examples yet printed of Southern dropsical pretension. There are one hundred and sixty-two lunaties in the South Carolina Iusane Hospital, and there is every reason to believe that each of them could have written quite as coherent a "Card." The knob of it, so far it can be said to have any knob, s to be found in the following sentences: As long as the respective rights of each remain uninfringed, it may be conceded that none has a good ground for absolving itself from the obligations which the compact imposes. But as soon as the compact ceases to be respected, "the bond is broken." Q. E. D. This is a highly convenient doctrine, particularly with gentlemen whose capacities for "respecting" snything good or great are limited. According to this, the moment a political philosopher ceases to "respect" the form of Government under which he lives, or the men by whom it is carried on, that moment he is absolved from all allegiance, and is at liberty to commit treason at his earliest convenience. Considering the moral and intellectual qualities of our present President, this strikes us as a startling interpretation. Respect! Why, we do not know a man, woman, or child in the United States who "respects" Mr. Buchanan. To state the case still more clearly, he does not even "respect" himself. But it does not therefore follow that he should be assassinated, or that he should commit suicide.

THE LATEST NEWS RECEIVED BY

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

From Washington. Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune. WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 2, 1861.

MR. LINCOLN'S CABINET. Republican circles were much agitated to-day, by the announcement that Mr. Seward had been appointed Secretary of State and Mr. Cameron

Secretary of the Treasury by Mr. Lincoln. The former gentleman and his friends had habitually disclaimed any purpose or desire to take the position. The supporters of the latter pressed Mr. Lincoln very earnestly on his behalf. He says a position was tendered to him a few days ago, when visiting Springfield, and Mr. Morehead of Pittsburgh states unreservedly that he has seen Mr. Lincoln's letter offering him the Treasury. All the leading and original friends of Mr. expected, before its complexion was finally determined, to have been asked their views, according to the previously recognized usage. It now seems as if the new Administration

would be formed at Springfield. MR. BAKER'S SPEECH.

Mr. Baker's speech attracted an immeuse audience to the Senate galleries this morning. Long before the hour of meeting, every accessible part of the chamber was filled, and even the cloak rooms were thronged in advance. He sustained his high reputation fully, and in the logical analysis of Mr. Benjamin's speech, exposing the groundlessness of its charges against the Republican party, he far exceeded the expectations of his friends, who had regarded his sphere as that of a brilliant, popular speaker, rather than a close and cogent reasoner. Mr. Benjamin's positions were completely annihilated, and shown to be utterly untenable throughout. He never exhibited so much restiveness before, or was so effectively riddled. Mr. Baker will conclude tomorrow, when a great display of his oratorical powers is expected.

COLLECTOR OF CHARLESTON.

At the conclusion of this speech, an attempt was made to go into Executive Session upon the nomination of a Collector of Charleston, but the extremists resisted with much exhibition of resentment. This proceeding will soon bring matters to a head, for the present Collector, Mr. Colcock, has announced to the Convention he is receiving duties in the name of South Carolina, and has notified foreign vessels substantially, that they must take clearances in disregard of the authority of the United States. If the legal mode now proposed be resisted by South Carolina, then the President will have no resource but to enforce the revenue laws at all hazards or to surrender at the dictation of the Seces

THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

No permanent appointment has yet been indi-cated for the War Department. Mr. Holt is entirely satisfactory, and as Mr. King is acting as Postmaster-General, this arrangement might be maintained with advantage to the public during Mr. Buchanan's remaining sixty days.

SOUTHERN MAIL SERVICE. An order was issued to-day by the Post-Office

Department discontinuing the mail service by Isabel, between Charleston and Key West, at the cost of \$40,000 per annum, which produces but \$5.00 in receipts. An act of the last session authorized this route to be established, but the contract was made in the usual form, with a reservation of right by the Postmaster-General, to close it on paying one month's compensation, which he has notified the parties he is ready to do. telegram was received from the Charleston Post-Office this morning, in reply to Mr. Holt's circular of 29th December-requiring distinct information, whether the Postmasters would perform their duties, and account for the moneys under the laws of the United States-stating that Mr. Hughes was then absent, but would send a satisfactory answer immediately upon his return. If he does not, the gates will be shut down.

MR. BUCHANAN'S COURAGE DOUBTED.

Great apprehension was entertained last night that Buchanan's constitutional timidity would overcome his recent inclinations to stand firm against the disunionists. It became known that orders were to be issued from the War Office, intended to sustain and reenforce Major Anderson's position, and that a naval demonstration was also designed as part of the new programme. These instructions were arrested by him at the last moment. The Cabinet was again in session to-day on this subject, and resulted in the nomination of the Collector, which is considered an er coursging sign.

HOW THE PRESIDENT WAS STIFFENED UP. When the crisis which preceded Mr. Floyd's withdrawal was approaching, Judge Black, seeing the President's hesitancy, sent in his letter of resignation. He was induced to recall it, at Mr. Buchanan's urgent solicitation and assurance that Maj. Anderson should be sustained. If he should falter, under the menaces now employed, there is little doubt that Messrs. Stanton, Black, and Holt would immediately retire, and thus disintegrate the concern.

UNION SENTIMENT.

Senator Thomson has returned from New-Jersey, and says the sentiment there among all parties is decided for maintaining the Union and laws against all treasonable conspiracies. He thinks any number of volunteers could be obtained for that purpose.

THE UNION IN BALTIMORE.

A great meeting is to be held in Baltimore on Thursday, the 10th inst. The resolutions are mainly compiled from the farewell address of Washington, Reverdy Johnson is to be the prin cipal speaker, and will take strong Union ground. Mr. Crittenden's engagements here will not permit him to attend.

MR. BRECKINRIDGE ON THE UNION.

Mr. Breckinridge was invited, but excuses himself for not being present because he has just written a letter to Gov, Magoffin concerning his opinion on this subject. He assumes that the Union is a compact between Sovereign States, but that one cannot withdraw without the consent of the others. Like most of his school, he wants new guaranties.

GOV. HICKS.

Gov. Hicks is still firm in refusing to call a

session of the Legislature of Maryland, and will remain so, unless some unforeseen cause should

MR. SEWARD NOT TO SPEAK. Mr. Seward does not intend making any speech immediately, as has been stated in the news-

papers. He understands his time, place, and oc-

THE HOUSE COMMITTEE. The House Crisis Committee had a sitting of several hours to-day. Mr. Millson's proposition to extend the Missouri line, with recognition and protection to persons held to service or labor South of it in any of the present territory, or that hereafter may be acquired, was voted upon, first by striking out the last clause, and then rejecting the proposition entirely, Mr. Nelson's resolutions, which Mr. Crittenden offered in the Senate, were then taken up, and the Committee amended them so as to declare it inexpedient for Congress to abolish Slavery in the dock-yards, arsenals, and the like, of the United States, instead of being mandatory not to do so., A similar amendment concerning the District of Columbia is now pending.

THE HOUSE.

The Democratic fillibustering in the House toing one offered by Mr. Howard, Mr. Sherman insisted on his right to renew it under the rule, that when rules are suspended on suspension day, Monday, and the resolution is afterward withdrawn, any member can reoffer it. The Speaker decided against him, which would throw Mr. Howard's resolution over to Monday next before it could be offered. Mr. Sherman appenled, and the Republicans backed him solid, but all day messengers had to be sent to the Senate to bring members back who were attracted there by Mr. Baker's speech. So it was a weary contest, and finally went over, with the appeal still undecided, till to-morrow. Many Northern members are still absent at home. At such au important time cannot they be induced to resume their seats at once?

To the Associated Press.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 1, 1861.

This is a general holiday. All the departments and municipal offices are closed. The bright, genial weather serves somewhat to enliven the gloom consequent on the political condition of the country.

The Foreign Ministers in Court costume, and afterward the Army and Navy efficer.

the Foreign Ministers in Court costume, and after-ward the Army and Navy officers, in full uniform, paid their respects to the President. At noon the doors were opened to other visitors, who, on passing through the reception room, severally shook his hand. Several members of the Cabinet were present for a brief period. A few Union and Secession cockades were seen in the crowd.

were seen in the crowd.

The reception, as compared with those of former years, was cheerless, nor was there the carnestness of Greeting that hitherto prevailed. But few members of Congress were in attendance.

A brief though earnest address to the people of the United States has been prepared, recommending them to rally to a compromise on the basis of the propositions of Senators Crittenden and Bigler; it has already been signed by a number of Members of both Houses of Congress.

Houses of Congress.

The most intimate friends of the President say that it is his present determination not to remand Anderson to Fort Moultrie.

Certain Southerners were openly indignant to-day, under the belief that troops have been ordered to Charleston Harbor, and it is said that they telegraphed to the South accordingly. If any such order was given it was revoked.

it was revoked.

The members of Congress who have just returned from visits to their homes in the Border Slave States express their alarm at the progress of the secesion novement, while others from some of the Non-Slave-holding States represent the people as rapidly and earnestly consolidating in the opposite direction.

The steam sloop-of-war Brooklyn has been, ever since her return from Chiriqui, at Norfolk, officered and manned for any emergency.

The steam sloof-of-war Brooklyn has been, ever since her return from Chiriqui, at Norfolk, officered and manned for any emergency.

If the message from the President relative to South Carelina affairs and embodying the propositions of the Commissioners, he sent to the House, it will, according to the present programme, he promptly tabled.

Washington, Wednesday, Jan. 2, 1860.

A report that the South Carelina Commissioners were to be treated to a calithumpian screende, caused a considerable police force to repair to and stay in their neighborhood all night to prevent it, but it was altogether a false alarm. Mr. Russell will probably be out on bail by Thursday, offers for the amount necessary have been received to-day from the East, but his Missouri friends prefer that it be furnished by them; for the \$150,000 now deficient a party here undertook to brekerize, saving 5 per centum on his procuring it, which proposition Russell promptly rejected.

The Deputy-Sergeant-at-Arms of the House is now in New-Fork summening witnesses in the abstraction of Insian Trust Funds case, before the Select Committee.

It is not true, as has been reported, that the Committee of Thirty-three have accepted Mr. Crittenden's

ATMATA SORREGISSO SEW.

It is not true, as has been reported, that the Committee of Thirty-three have accepted Mr. Crittenden's proposition, but some of the members are yet hopoful that they may arrive at some general agreement.

Many persons found it impossible to obtain admittance to the Senate galleries to-day, they being crowded as early as 10 o'clock this morning. In admit no the oratorical attraction it was thought that the President would transmit the conforplated message relative to the affairs of South Carolina. This, however, has necessarily been delayed, owing to certain pending questions. Instead of the message, however, the President sent in an important nomination for "Collector of revenue in the neighborhood of Charleston harbor." The name is believed to be William McIatire of Peonavivania, although others say he is of New-York. The former is probably the more correct. The Republican Senators desired to go isto executive session on the subject, but this was resisted by the other side, and an adjournment was carried by the Democrate present, with the exception of Senators Bigler, Latham, and Powell. It is not certain, according to present appearances, that Mr. McIotire will be confirmed. The nomination is considered in the highest degree important, and as foreshadowing the future operations of the Administration.

Private accounts from Charleston state that a thought

ministration.

Private accounts from Charleston state that a thou Private accounts from Charleston state that a thou-sand regress are engaged in the creation of fortifica-tions in the harbor, and that the channels leading to Fort Samter have been obstructed by sanken vessely, and the buoys removed. Also that Governor Pickens has received the offer of 10,000 volunteers from with-out the State, and who hold themselves in readiness to

march at a minute's warning.

The Committee appointed on the part of the Border States in pursuance of the resolution adopted at the recent caucus consists of the following: Senator Crit-

States in pursuance of the resolution adopted at the recent cancus consists of the following: Senator Critenden, of Kentucky, Chairman; Messrs. Harris of Maryland; Sherman of Ohio; Nixon of New-Jersey; Saulsbury of Delaware: Gilmer of North Carolina; Hatton of Tennessee; Petit of Indiana; Harris of Virginia; McClemand of Illinois; Barrett of Missouri; Sebastian of Arkansas; Vandever of Iowa; and Hals f Pennsylvania. This Committee will hold its first meeting to-morrow morning.

It is understood that Judge Black, from the first appearance of difficulties at Charleston, strenaously insisted on reënforcing the forts in Charleston harbor with a force strong enough to resist any possible attack as the best means of preserving the peace of the country. He and Gen. Cass left the Cabmet the intimate relations and devoted friendship of Judge Black for the President induced him to remain in the full belief that he would act decidedly and in accordance with the policy of his message, whenever he was convinced that reënforcements were necessary to preserve the peace. No man has been more firm in approving the conduct of Major Anderson, or more resolute in the determination to support and sustain him. Such are the representations as to his (Judge Black's) position.

It is understood that Robert W. Magraw of Maryland was to-day nominated as Consul at Liverpool.

A private letter just received from Port Jefferson, Kev West, Says:

"Five Spanish vessels are lying off the harbor. Their purpose is not known, but the supposition there is, that they meditate an atttack on the Mexican coast. The United States cruising vessel having been withdrawn, the people there are in a defenseless condition."

XXXVITH CONGRESS. SECOND SESSION.

SENATE....Washington, Jan. 2, 1861.
All the galleries were crowded before 11 o'clock. All the lobbies were full of ladies, and a large crowd was

All the gaments were full of Indiee, and a large crowd was gathered outside the doors.

The question of order rose—the Pacific Railroad bill being the special order—and Mr. Baker having the fleor on unfinished business, the Pacific Railroad bill was made the special order for Saturday.

Mr. BAKER (Rep., Oregon) proceeded to speak of the great responsibility which he felt in speaking in such presence. He complimented the speech of the Senstor from Louisiana as being the best he had heard, but still it reminded them of what was once said of a famous book: "It is the best way that could be said about what never ought to have been said at all." The argument of the Senator went to prove that the Government is of no avail, and that the Union was actually dissolved. He hoped his own purpose was higher. He hoped to contribute his poor argument to sustain the Government under which he lived, and under which he hoped to die. He desired to show that this Government was a substantial power, sovereign under which he hoped to die. He desired to show that
this Government was a substantial power, sovereign
in its sphere—a Union (and not a compact between
sovereign States), which has a right to self-protection.
Its Constitution is a perpetuity, and its power is
equally capable of being exercised against domestic
treason and a foreign foe. He would say, first, that
the argument of the Senator (Mr. Benjamin) was based
on an assumption that the Constitution of the United
States is a compact between the sovereign States, and
that he thence argued that the compact was broken by
one State. That South Carolina may withdraw from that he thence argued that the compact was broken by one State. That South Carolina may withdraw from the Union was no new argument. It was a repetition of the famous discussion led by Calhoun. He (Mr. B.ker) denied, as Webster, Madison, and Jackson had denied that the Constitution was simply a compact between sovereign States. He referred to the authorities quoted by the Senator from Louisiana as being detached opinions, and extracts, and read copies of extracts from Madison to show that he was opposed to millification. He thence proceeded to argue that Mr. Madison expressly declared that the Constitution was not a compact between sovereign

phantoms, it would have been better for Mr. Soulé

Lincoln, in the Senate and House, allege that
to have stated as briefly as he pleased what the
actual wrong," in the case at bar is. The concerning the composition of the Cabinet, but General Government, and there could be no secondary without revolution. He then claimed that according to Mr. Webster the Government was a Government of the whole people, founded by individuals. He said the argument made against nullification would apply to secession, for secession bears the same relation to nulsification as hiography bears to history. As some body said history was biography with the brains knocked out; so hullification was secession with the brains knocked out. He then referred to the extract read by the Senator from an address made by J. (Adams, and said the Senator unwittingly left out the first part, where he said that nullification was an ide first part, where he said that nullification was an idea too absurd for argument, and too odious for discussion, and the right of a State to see de equally absurd. He then read the close of Mr. Adams's address, to the effect that the Constitution was the work of the people of the United States, and the United States, though doubled in numbers, are still one people. He then referred to the former attempts of South Carolina to do what she says she has done now. Was the President of the United States rendy to do his whole duty? Whether there was such a President now he would leave for others to determine. He read an extract from the proclation of Jackson. He (Baker) denied the assumption that States were sovereign or the Government sovereign. that States were sovereign or the Government sovereign. There was but one sovereign, and that was the people and all arguments based on the sovereignty of a Stat were fallacy. He said the Coastitution itself declare it was made by the people of the United States, an not by the States. The Senator from Louisiana haread Vattel to show that a sovereign State could with draw from the compact. In answer he would say, that South Carolina was not a sovereign State, and though South Carolina was not a sovereign State, and though all arguments made with special reference to Europea sovereignties not exactly applicable here. Did to sovereignties not exactly applicable here. Did to Senator mean to argue that there was a right of sesses sion under the Constitution? Mr. Benjamia had sake if South Carolina sent here two Senators and one was refused admittance. He thought S. Carolina should fire ask cause for such exclusion, but he supposed the Senator meant if it were right for a representative be fraudulently denied his seat his State had a right becade. He said the right of representation was indicable, and if pertinaciously denied may be repelled by all the force of the State, but such right is rehelled and revolutionary. He asked again if the right to secede sprang out of the Constitution.

Mr. BENJAMIN referred him to the ninth and talk.

Mr. BENJAMIN referred bim to the ninth and tath

mendments to the Constitution.

Mr. BAKER—Does the right to secode spring of of Mr. BAKER—Does the right to secede spring of of or belong to the Constitution? If so, where is it?
Mr. BENJAMIN—I suppose the Senator will screely deny that the States have reserved to themseves, under the Constitution, every right not express! denied to them by the Constitution, and I say the internal tenth amendments to the Constitution recognit the very right which I claim.

In: BAKER—I have been endeavoring to showhat, so far from its being true that the States had reveal

wery right which A claim.

Mr. BAKER—I have been endeavoring to showhat, so far from its being true that the States had reaved all rights not delegated, they did not reserve anying, and there is no such thing as reservation by the tates. The instrument was made by the people, and the eservations, if any, are by the people.

Mr. BENJAMIN—Insat its Senator whether or not, after the Constitution had been framed, amendments were proposed by nearly all the States to meet the very construction for which I am now contendig, and for maintaining the very proposition against which the gentleman now argues, the amendments stating distinctly that the meaning of the Constitution was not that the Government was framed by the whole people, but that it was a delegation of power by the States, and the people of the States reserved to themselves the powers not expressly delegated.

Mr. BAKER—The answer to that is, that in the full light of that amendment, every argument which I have a vranced from Jackson, Madison, Webster, and Adams, all united in the proposition that this is a florerment made by the people of the United States, it their character of people of the States, being one Government made by them.

Mr. BENJAMIN called attention to the sweet was the meaning of the works the tweeters as a sketce?

Mr. BAKER—The Constitution, and agical what was the meaning of the works the tweeters as States?

Mr. BAKER—The Constitution was under by the